

STOLPERSTEIN-VERLEGUNG

**Installation of new Stolpersteine
May 15 and 16, 2025, in Frankfurt am Main,
commemorating descendants of Rabbi Markus Horowitz of
Frankfurt who were persecuted under National Socialism**



Rabbi Dr. Markus Horowitz
(1844-1910)

Biographies

Thursday, May 15, 2025

14:00	Innenstadt	Lange Straße 1	Dr. Aron Freimann and Therese Freimann. née Horowitz
15:45	Westend	Reuterweg 18	Helene Rapp, née Freimann, Dr. Menny Rapp, Hanna, Ernst, and Ruth Rapp

Friday, May 16, 2025

10:00	Westend	Staufenstraße 33	Rabbiner Dr. Jakob Horowitz, Charlotte Horowitz, Emmi, Josef, Ruth, Max, and Siegfried Horowitz
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Current schedule also available at

<https://www.stolpersteine-frankfurt.de/de/aktuell>



Lange Straße 1

Prof. Dr. Aron Freimann

Date of birth: August 5, 1871

Escape: May 1939 USA

Therese Freimann, née Horovitz

Date of birth: November 16, 1882

Escape: May 1939 USA

Aron Freimann was born in Filehne (today Wielen, Poland) as the son of Rabbi Dr. Israel Meier Freimann (1830-1884), who had last worked and lived in Ostrowo, Poland, and his wife Helene, née Ettlinger (1834-1902), daughter of the Hamburg rabbi Jacob Ettlinger (1806-1864). He grew up in Ostrowo with his seven siblings (Josef, Nanette, Isaak, Esther, Regina, Judith, and Friederike).



Aron Freimann.

He studied Oriental studies, history, and classical philology in Berlin, while training at the Orthodox Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin under Rabbi Esriel Hildesheim. He completed his studies in 1896 with a doctorate. In January 1898, he took up a position as librarian at the Frankfurter Stadtbibliothek (Frankfurt Municipal Library), where he built up one of the most important collections of Judaica and Hebraica in Europe. At the same time, he was heavily involved in the Jewish community, serving as its vice president from 1928 to 1938 and as its president until 1939. In 1937, he was elected to the board of the Reich Representation of Jews in Germany. Although he was not a Zionist, he supported the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he was a member of the board of the Institute for Jewish Studies from 1925.

On February 13, 1905, Dr. Aron Freimann, who lived at Obermainanlage 2, married Therese Horovitz, daughter of the Frankfurt rabbi Dr. Markus Horovitz (1844-1910) and his wife Auguste, née Ettlinger (1851-1920), who lived at Börneplatz 16. Alongside Therese's father, her brother Dr. Jakob Horovitz, “conductor at the religious school,” who also lived at Börneplatz 16, served as wedding witness. Therese's mother Auguste was the daughter of Rabbi Jakob Ettlinger and Regine Ettlinger, née Ettlinger, from Karlsruhe, a sister of Aron Freimann's mother. Aron Freimann and Therese Horovitz were therefore cousins. Therese had ten siblings.

In 1906, Aron and Therese Freimann's daughter Helene was born; she remained their only child. Until her marriage in 1925, she lived with her parents at Lange Straße 1, directly opposite the city library, where Aron and Therese Freimann had moved in 1912.



Therese Freimann.

© Leo Baeck Institute

Therese and Aron Freimann were members of the Marcus Horovitz Lodge of the B'nai B'rith Order. Following her mother's example, Therese Freimann devoted herself entirely to social work, supporting, among others, Bertha Pappenheim, the founder of the German "Jewish Women's Association" and a home for single mothers in Neu-Isenburg. She was also active in numerous welfare organizations. For example, she was president of the Frankfurt Center for Jewish Welfare since 1930 and the first female board member of the hospital of the Jewish community.

Aron Freimann remained librarian at the city library until his forced retirement on March 30, 1933. He was not a wealthy man. He sold his private collection of rare books to the Hebrew Union College to finance his daughter's wedding. He then built up another collection, which was stolen by the Nazis in 1938. From October 1936 until his escape, Aron Freimann received a monthly pension.

Both remained active under the Nazi regime: Aron Freimann served on the board of the Frankfurt Jewish community, ultimately as its chairman until it was forcibly dissolved. Therese Freimann remained active in her charity work, including for the Jewish emergency kitchen, which provided daily meals to more than 1,000 people in need due to persecution.

By 1938, Therese and Aron Freimann were no longer living in their long-time apartment at Lange Straße 1, but had been forced to move to Obermainanlage 30.

On April 12, 1939, they were able to escape to the United States on the SS Aquitania from Southampton. They arrived in New York on May 16, 1939. They gave the following contact information: Rabbi Isaac Elchanan, Theological Seminary Yeshiva College, Amsterdam Ave, 186 Street, New York. Aron and Therese Freimann had provided detailed information about the contents of the boxes packed for the move, listing every book in the library they were taking with them. The belongings were to be shipped to the US via Trieste, but were confiscated in Trieste. None of the boxes ever reached New York.

Their escape was supported by several former colleagues of Aron Freimann and financed by Fritz Darmstädter, who had already fled to New York and was a brother-in-law of daughter Helene and her husband Dr. Menny Rapp.



Aron Freimann (middle) in the Frankfurt Municipal Library

© ISG Frankfurt



Aron and Therese Freimann.

Daughter Helene and son-in-law Menny Rapp rented an apartment for the Freimanns above their own in New York's Upper West End (515 West End Ave) and close to Elchanan Theological Seminary. This remained their permanent home. Shortly after arriving in New York, Aron Freimann was able to find work as an employee in the Rare Book Room of the New York City Public Library; he was financially supported by the 'Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced Foreign Scholars'. Immediately after arriving in the US, Therese Freimann began extensive social work. Among other things, she founded a kindergarten for working mothers and organized counseling offices for refugees. After 1945, she contacted the newly founded Jewish Community of Frankfurt and organized numerous relief efforts from New York.

Aron Freimann died on June 6, 1948, in New York, and Therese Freimann died in 1965.

At Reuterweg 18 (formerly 34) Stolpersteine commemorate their daughter Helene, her husband, and their children.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Suzanne Turré and financed by her and Rebeca Turré.

Westend

Reuterweg 18 (formerly house number 34)

Dr. Menny Rapp

Date of birth: August 21, 1892

Escape: May 1938 USA

Hanna Rapp

Date of birth: December 1927

Death: October 24, 1937 Frankfurt

Helene Rapp, née Freimann

Date of birth: January 21, 1906

Escape: May 1938 USA

Ernst Rapp

Date of birth: April 3, 1929

Escape: May 1938 USA

Ruth Rapp

Date of birth: July 27, 1930

Escape: May 1938 USA

Menny Rapp was born in Frankfurt, in his parents' apartment (Zeil No. 55). His parents were the merchant Gustav Jacob Koppel Rapp (1862-1943) and his wife Fanny, née Vogel (1869-1943). He had three siblings: Ludwig (1894-1914), Emilie (1897-1995) and Irena (1891-1968). The Rapp siblings were very close.

Menny Rapp attended the Israelite Religious School (Samson Raphael Hirsch Schule) and then the Goethe Gymnasium, where he graduated in 1911 alongside the merchant's sons Max

Wronker and Selmar Spier. He was considered one of the most gifted students there. He then studied medicine and specialized in surgery. In 1925, he opened his private surgical practice for private and health insurance patients at Darmstädter Landstraße 42. He also had access to the operating rooms of the Bethanien-Verein hospital (Im Prüfling). From 1935, he was chief physician of the surgical department of the Rothschild Hospital on Röderbergweg.

On July 28, 1925, in the year he opened his practice, Menny Rapp, who then was still living with his parents at Seilerstraße 19, married Helene Freimann (known as Leni), daughter of the city librarian Professor Aron Freimann and his wife Therese, née Horovitz, who lived at Lange Straße 1. A few years after their marriage, Menny and Helene Rapp moved into an apartment at Reuterweg 34 (on the site of today's house number 18, part of the office complex "Die Welle"). Their four children were born there between 1927 and 1930: Ludwig and Hanna, then Ernst and Ruth. Ludwig died in 1928, and Hanna died at the age of ten from complications of scarlet fever. Menny Rapp was a board member of the Frankfurt Zionist Association and belonged to the Marcus Horovitz Lodge of the B'nai B'rith Order.

As a result of the Nazi persecution of Jewish doctors, Menny Rapp lost the opportunity to use the operating rooms at the Bethanien-Verein hospital in the spring of 1933. Consequently, he had to purchase a number of expensive surgical instruments in order to continue performing operations. Nevertheless, he continued to run a reasonably successful practice, at least until 1937. In the spring of 1938, he was forced to give up his practice.

In December 1937, Menny Rapp traveled to New York for a month in order to get his bearings. He was expected there by his uncle Moses Vogel, his mother's brother. "Since it was the explicit goal of the National Socialist Party and government to eliminate Jewish doctors, I decided in the spring of 1938 to emigrate from Germany," he later explained in his applications for compensation and restitution. The costs of fleeing, including the so-called 'Reichsfluchtsteuer,' (tax on flight from the German Reich) were enormous and had to be paid in part in cash to the Frankfurt tax office. The Rapp family of four left their apartment at Reuterweg 34 in May 1938, and on May 10, 1938, they set sail from Rotterdam on the Nieuw Amsterdam bound for New York.

Upon arriving in New York, earning a living was initially out of the question. Menny Rapp had to attend further training courses to prepare for the state medical exam that was now required again.

Menny and Helene Rapp actually had planned to emigrate to Palestine together with friends who were doctors and establish the Ramat HaShavin settlement not far from Tel Aviv. They had already purchased land and had built on it. Why they decided to emigrate to the USA instead is unknown.

Helene's parents, Aron and Therese Freimann, remained in Frankfurt, but could escape to the USA in 1939, where they lived with her in New York. Menny Rapp's parents, Gustav and Fanny Rapp, also remained in Europe. The couple fled to Amsterdam as early as April 1933, convinced that the Nazis would never reach the Netherlands. During a stopover in the Netherlands on their way to the US, Menny and his family tried to convince Gustav and Fanny Rapp to flee, but their pleas fell on deaf ears. On March 26, 1943, Gustav and Fanny Rapp fell

victim to the Nazis; they were murdered in the Sobibór extermination camp. It was not until ten years after the end of the war that Menny Rapp learned of his parents' fate.

The Rapp family's first apartment was located at 220 Wadsworth Ave, New York, and then, in 1940, at 515 West End Ave. Their household included a domestic servant, Jennie Winkelstein, who came from Bingerbrück and whose parents were murdered by the Nazis in 1940 and 1941. After passing his medical exams, Menny Rapp opened a surgical practice at 515 West End Ave.

Helene Rapp found it difficult to get used to her new surroundings. Her main focus was on caring for her children and supporting other refugees, even after 1945. She did not hesitate to make her apartment available to other refugees as temporary accommodation. She also maintained close correspondence with numerous exiled intellectuals. Menny and Helene Rapp built a country house on Lake Peekskill, which became a popular meeting place for the family and other exiles, such as Aron Freimann's friend and colleague Alexander Marx, Abraham Heschel, and Elie Wiesel.

Nothing is known about Ernst Rapp's education or professional career. He died on October 29, 1966, in Israel.

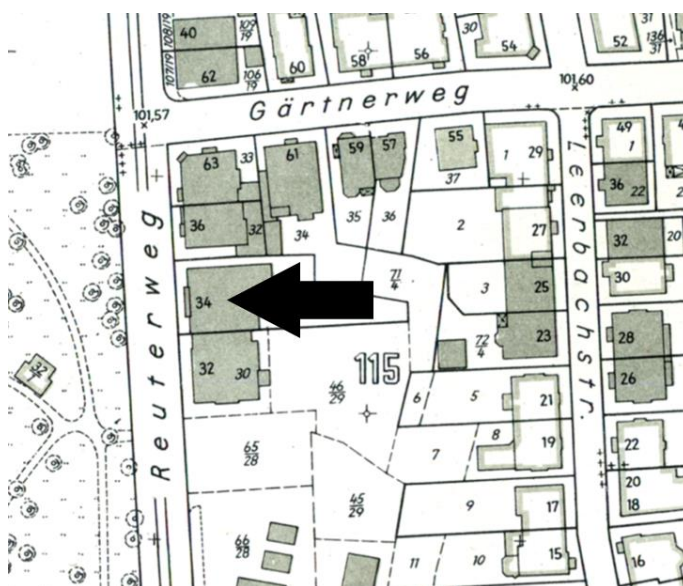
Their daughter Ruth Rapp attended Barnard College and then Fordham University. She married Rabbi Samuel Chaim Dresner from Chicago and had four children with him: Hannah (married to Ross Adelman), Miriam (married to Mitchel Klausner), Nehama Dresner, and Rachel (married to David Jacobs).

Menny Rapp died on July 8, 1974, at the age of 70, as a result of a stroke. Helene Rapp devoted several years to caring for her ailing husband; she died on December 11, 1979, in New York.

Menny Rapp's sister Emilie, married to Friedrich Darmstädter from Dieburg, fled to the USA with her husband and four children. She died in New York in 1995. Her sister Irena also fled to New York with her husband Zeno Darmstädter (1886-1987) and their three children. She died in Somerville, New Jersey, in 1968.

Helene Rapp's parents, Aron and Therese Freimann, managed to escape to the USA in 1939. They are commemorated by Stolpersteine at Lange Straße 1.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Suzanne Turré and financed by Ute Bramann, Mechthild Gunkel, Bärbel Lutz-Saal, and Heidi Stögbauer.



Reuterweg 34 before World War II

Westend
Staufenstraße 33

Rabbi Dr. Jakob Horovitz

Date of birth: April 30, 1873
Imprisonment: September–October 1938,
Frankfurt police prison
Escape: December 1938, Netherlands
Date of death: February 16, 1939, Arnhem,
Netherlands

Charlotte Horovitz, née Wiener

Date of birth: February 14, 1881
Escape: July 1939 England, fall 1939
Palestine

Emmi Horovitz

Date of birth: June 23, 1908
Escape: March 1933 Palestine

Josef Horovitz

Date of birth: January 13, 1910
Escape: 1934 Palestine

Ruth Horovitz

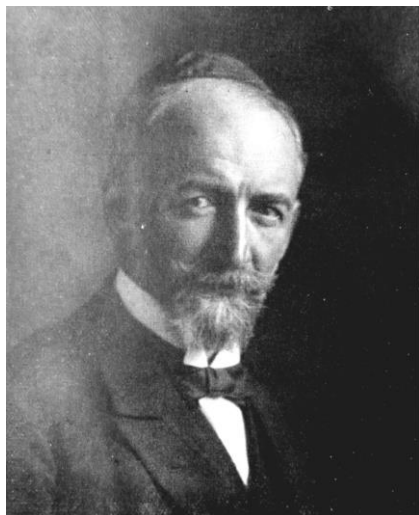
Date of birth: May 17, 1911
Escape: 1933 Switzerland, 1935 England

Max (Mordechai) Horovitz

Date of birth: January 17, 1914
Escape: 1937 Netherlands, 1939 Palestine

Siegfried (Menachem) Horovitz

Date of birth: October 17, 1920
Escape: November 1938 England, March
1939 Palestine



Jakob Horovitz. (from Ruppertsberg, Frankfurt, 1927)

Jakob Horovitz was born in Lauenburg (Pomerania). He was the eldest child of Dr. Markus Horovitz (1844-1910), who later became a very influential rabbi in Frankfurt, and his wife Auguste, née Ettlinger (1844-1919), the daughter of a rabbi from Altona. In 1878, the Horovitz family moved from Gnesen to Frankfurt. There, Jakob Horovitz attended the Philanthropin, graduated from the Friedrichsgymnasium in Kassel in 1894, studied philosophy and history in Marburg and, from 1896, in Berlin, and completed his studies at the Orthodox Rabbinical Seminary in Berlin. In 1900, he received his doctorate in Marburg, took on rabbinical duties in Frankfurt in 1901, and served as rabbi at the Israelite Community Synagogue at Unterlindau 23 from 1902 and at the Bockenheimer Synagogue from 1905. From 1914 to 1919, he was also a religion teacher at the Lessing

Gymnasium and, from 1927, a lecturer in Jewish religious studies at the "Simultane Pädagogische Akademie" in Frankfurt. He organized the Jewish religious instruction in all schools in the city, headed the "Zentrale für jüdische Wohlfahrtspflege," (Center for Jewish Social Welfare), founded a Jewish educational institution in Marburg, and a Jewish recreation and retirement home in Ems. In addition, he was a member of numerous organizations, such as the B'nai B'rith Order and its sub-organization, the Frankfurt Lodge, which was co-founded by his father. Jakob Horovitz was also and especially appreciated for his conciliatory and tolerant character and his corresponding behavior.

In 1906, Jakob Horovitz married Charlotte Wiener (known as Lotte) from Katowice, one of four children of factory owner and city council member Salomon Wiener (1845-1930) and his wife Emma, née Guttmann (1847-1904). The Wiener family originally came from Beuthen

(now Bytom, Poland). Until his marriage, Jakob Horovitz lived with his parents at Börneplatz 16, moving with his wife and children to Staufenstr a e 30 in 1914 and then to Staufenstr a e 33 in 1934, the last apartment they chose voluntarily, before moving to W ohlerstr a e 8 in 1938.

Charlotte Horovitz was also socially and culturally active as a member of the lodge's women's association and served for a time as a member of its board. Jakob and Charlotte Horovitz's children—Emmi, Josef, Ruth, Max, and Siegfried—were born in Frankfurt between 1908 and 1920.

Emmi Horovitz attended the Heinemann Girls' School in Frankfurt from 1914 to 1919, then the Viktoria School (now Bettinaschule), a reformed secondary school for girls. She graduated from high school in 1926. In the following two years, she trained as a kindergarten teacher and nursery school teacher in Frankfurt. From spring 1928 to fall 1929, she ran a private kindergarten in the mornings at Unterlindau 23 and worked as a kindergarten teacher in the Jewish nursery school



Lotte, Josef, and Jakob Horovitz.



Lotte und Jakob Horovitz in San Remo.

in Bleichstr a e in the afternoons. In the fall of 1929, Emmi Horovitz moved to Berlin to take a course in remedial education. In 1930, she received her diploma as a remedial teacher, a profession she practiced in Berlin from 1930 to 1932. At the end of 1932, she returned to her parents to build a life of her own in Frankfurt.

Josef Horovitz, the second child of Jakob and Charlotte Horovitz, attended the Goethe Gymnasium and graduated in 1928. He then studied law at the University of Frankfurt and, from autumn 1928, in Berlin. There he passed the first state law examination in 1932. He then began work on his doctorate under Prof. Karl Strupp (University of Frankfurt). However, when Strupp was dismissed in April 1933 because of his Jewish heritage, Josef Horovitz was also unable to continue his doctoral thesis on "The Legal Status of the Jewish Agency."

Ruth Horovitz began studying German language and literature, history, philosophy, and sociology at the University of Frankfurt in the summer of 1930. Her goal was to pass the state examination to become a teacher at secondary schools. She spent her second semester at the University of Breslau and then returned to Frankfurt. She began her doctoral thesis in her fifth semester and studied in Berlin during the winter semester of 1932/33.

Max Horovitz attended the Philanthropin from 1920 to 1931, leaving with an advanced secondary school leaving certificate. From 1931 to 1933, he attended the Städtische Handelsschule (municipal commercial school) on Börsenplatz. The youngest child, Siegfried, attended elementary school from 1927 to 1931 and the Philanthropin Realgymnasium from 1931 to 1938, where he graduated with his Abitur (high school diploma).

The Horovitz children were among the first to consider fleeing. Emmi Horovitz contacted Dr. Joseph Prager, a psychiatrist who had been working in Haifa since 1932 and was a friend of her parents, and sent him her school reports, asking him to find her a job in Palestine. In March 1933, she traveled to Palestine as a tourist, but was initially unable to find work there. Nevertheless, she did not want to return to Germany. On June 16, 1933, she married Nehemia Halevy Ginsburg (born in 1910), the son of a merchant from Königsberg, who worked in Tel Aviv as a gardener. In the same year, the couple joined the kibbutz movement. After a short period of agricultural training, they joined the kibbutz "Shaar Hanegev" (later Kfar Szold) in 1934.

Josef Horovitz's plans for the future were also shattered in 1933. In order to complete his doctorate, he went to Basel, where he received his doctorate on November 2, 1933. He then returned to Frankfurt, but because of his Jewish heritage, he was not allowed to begin his legal clerkship and thus could not become a lawyer. Following the example of his sister Emmi, he planned his escape to Palestine. He completed a short agricultural training course near Hamburg. In October 1934, he left his parents' apartment at Staufenstrasse 33 for good and fled to Palestine, where he worked as a laborer in a kibbutz. On July 6, 1936, he married (now under the name Chaim) Ruth Rosemann (born January 19, 1914) from Stettin, daughter of the pharmacist Leo Rosemann and his wife Gertrud, née Pawel, in Gedera.

Like her brother Josef, Ruth Horovitz was forced to continue her studies in Basel from 1933 onwards, which proved unexpectedly complicated because different requirements were imposed. Ruth Horovitz did not receive her doctorate until 1935. However, she was not granted a teaching license. Even more problematic was the fact that she was unable to obtain a work permit in Switzerland. In 1935, Ruth Horovitz emigrated from Basel to England. She was able to study occasionally at a London university, but was unable to take any further exams due to the outbreak of war. She taught at various institutes on a temporary basis and worked for the Jewish welfare service.

Max Horovitz was an apprentice at the company "Aumann & Rapp" on Kaiserstrasse from 1933 to 1936. "As a Jew, I couldn't find a job as an employee after that," he later reported, which is why he decided to "prepare for emigration to Palestine" by training in an "emigration camp" in Hamburg until 1937, followed by a good year in a preparatory camp in the Netherlands. He spent nine months in Amsterdam before fleeing to Palestine in 1939.

Only Charlotte and Siegfried Horovitz remained in Frankfurt when Jakob Horovitz was arrested by the Gestapo at the end of September 1938 on the pretext that he had been involved in passport fraud. During his approximately three weeks in the Frankfurt police prison, he was severely tortured, from which he never recovered. He was eventually released from custody, treated at the Jewish Hospital in Gagernstraße, and fled to the Netherlands with the help of friends at the end of 1938. However, his physical condition was already so poor that he died in a hospital in Arnhem (Netherlands) in February 1939.

In November 1938, Siegfried Horovitz left the apartment at Wöhlerstraße 8, where his parents had been forced to move in 1938, and fled to England. His plan to begin studying there proved unrealistic given his dire financial situation. In March 1939, he emigrated to Palestine, where he took the name Menachem and began studying history, Hebrew, education, and psychology in the fall of 1939.

Charlotte Horovitz was prevented from fleeing for months by a number of adverse circumstances and harassment by various authorities (see “Charlotte Horovitz's escape from Frankfurt”). She was finally able to leave Frankfurt in July 1939.

Charlotte Horovitz's first destination was London. She was taken in on July 20, 1939, by her brother-in-law, lawyer Dr. Abraham Horovitz (1880-1953), and his wife Rosy, née Feist. In the fall of 1939, she traveled on to her actual destination, Palestine. There she was awaited not only by her children Emmi, Josef, Max, and Siegfried, but also by her widowed brother Arnold Wiener (born in 1875 in Kattowitz), a staunch Zionist living in Jerusalem.



Emmi and Nehemia Ginsburg.



Nehemia Ginsburg and Josef Horovitz.

Emmi Horovitz-Ginsburg worked in orange cultivation until 1943, then returned to her original profession as a remedial teacher and child psychologist. From 1952, she headed the educational counseling center of the Ichud kibbutz movement and chose the Givat Chaim Ichud kibbutz as her new home. Her two children were born in 1936 and 1944. Josef (Chaim) Horovitz also lived in the same kibbutz with his wife Ruth and their children Jaacov Arjeh (born July 12, 1939), Schaul (January 9, 1944), and Akiba (June 28, 1950). Ruth Horovitz also emigrated from England to Israel in 1951. In 1952, she obtained a position as a civil servant in the Israel Ministry of Welfare, “where I am engaged in the preparation of reports on sociological matters.” She was never able to realize her goal of working as a teacher at a secondary school

or scientific institute. Max (Mordechai) Horovitz worked as an agricultural laborer in Kibbutz Beth Hashith. Siegfried (Menachem) Horovitz worked as an auxiliary policeman from 1942 onwards, alongside his studies. He obtained his MA degree in 1946 and then worked in Jerusalem as an educator for “neglected children.” From 1947, he was a probation officer in the Ministry of Welfare. From 1955 to 1956, he studied psychology and social work at the London School of Economics and Political Sciences (LSE) in London, graduating with a diploma. He married Ila Gutman, who was born in Breslau in 1926. The couple had three children: Amnon (born 1958), Anat (1961), and Yaron (1964).

Charlotte Horovitz died in Jerusalem in 1961, Emmi Horovitz-Ginsburg on June 11, 1995, in Kibbutz Givath Chaim Ichud, Josef (Chaim) Horovitz on December 4, 1981, in Kibbutz Givath Chaim Ichud, Max (Mordechai) Horovitz on September 10, 1985, in Tel Aviv, and Siegfried (Menachem) in November 2006 in Israel.

Charlotte Horovitz's escape from Frankfurt

The files from the post-war restitution proceedings are a prime example of how the German authorities harassed and robbed Jews who wanted to leave the country

Charlotte Horovitz and her husband had to vacate the apartment at Wöhlerstraße 8 (in the Jewish retirement home), where they had lived since mid-1938, by April 1, 1939, at the latest. In mid-January 1939, the Jewish community in Frankfurt informed her that it would provide 10,000 Reichsmarks in emigration assistance for Jakob Horovitz's escape, a sum that would also be available to his widow after his death. However, it took months to obtain these funds and approve the transfer of foreign currency. The complicated and nerve-wracking back and forth took its toll on Charlotte Horovitz, who fell seriously ill and had to be treated at the Jewish Hospital for several weeks.

Although the financing of the escape seemed secure, several authorities erected further obstacles. Charlotte Horovitz had to repeatedly make affidavits stating that she had no debts, other liabilities, outstanding payments to the Reichsbank, or foreign securities deposits in Germany. She was repeatedly required to pay various taxes and fees. On June 8, 1939, the Frankfurt customs investigation office finally informed the Frankfurt foreign exchange office that it had no objections to the release of Charlotte Horovitz's household effects. The emigration was being financed by Mrs. Darmstädter (USA), and Charlotte Horovitz had already received 400 Reichsmarks. She had “handed over” jewelry and silver, but further investigation was needed regarding some pieces of silverware. On June 16, 1939, the Söhner shipping company took possession of the household effects. On July 17, 1939, the customs investigation office announced that during the inspection of the luggage at the freight station, it had been determined “that various items were not listed in the travel and hand luggage list. In addition, the date of purchase was incorrectly stated for a number of other items.” She had therefore “violated” the foreign exchange laws and had to pay a “penalty of submission” of 200 Reichsmarks. Only after paying this sum would she be allowed to leave the country. At the last minute, Charlotte Horovitz managed to raise the money. She left Frankfurt at the end of July 1939.

The escape was mainly financed by Emilie Darmstädter/USA, sister of Menny Rapp (husband of Charlotte Horovitz's niece Helene) and wife of Friedrich Darmstädter. The Jewish community of Frankfurt provided 10,000 Reichsmarks for the guarantee sum demanded by Palestine, which was to be transferred to Palestine as foreign currency. However, this amount never arrived in full; in fact, less than 20 percent was actually exchanged. The moving boxes carefully packed by Charlotte Horovitz, containing a library of about 3,000 books, were confiscated at the port of Rotterdam. Jewelry and other valuables had already been “confiscated” by the foreign exchange office in Frankfurt.

The Stolpersteine were initiated by Yaron Horovitz, son of Siegfried (Menachem) Horovitz, and financed by the B'nai B'rith Frankfurt Schönstadt Lodge.

Eckenheimer Landstraße 80

Leo. Recha, Hanna Auguste and Markus Willy Horovitz

In 2023, four Stolpersteine were laid in front of the house at Eckenheimer Landstraße 80 for Jakob Horovitz's and Therese Freimann's brother, the silversmith and sculptor Leo Horovitz, and his family. The family was able to flee to England in 1939.

Their biography can be found in the information sheet under “Review July 1 and 2, 2023” at <https://www.stolpersteine-frankfurt.de/de/aktuell>

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Contact:

Initiative Stolpersteine Frankfurt am Main e.V.

Martin Dill - phone: +49-179-1182418 - info@stolpersteine-frankfurt.de

www.stolpersteine-frankfurt.de

Insta: stolpersteine_ffm